

Amendments to the Claims:

The following Listing of the Claims replaces all prior versions and listings of the claims in this application.

Listing of the Claims:

Claims 1-28 (Cancelled).

Claim 29 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker having the general formula $(A)_n(B)_m(C)_p$ wherein

(i) units A, B and C are siloxane monomer units of the general formula $-R_aR_bSiO-$ wherein R_a and R_b in units A and B are lower substituted or unsubstituted alkyl groups, aryl groups or arylalkyl groups;

(ii) C carries a photoactive acyl or aroyl phosphine oxide group; and

(iii) $n = 0-98$ mole %, $m = 0-98$ mole %, $n + m = 50-98$ mole % and $p = 0.5-50$ mole %;

wherein said photoactive groups, when exposed to light of wavelength above 305 nm, are adapted to generate radicals which are retained on the macromolecular photocrosslinker and react to form a crosslinked network structure.

Claim 30 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 29, wherein at least one of R_a and R_b is an aryl or arylalkyl group.

Claim 31 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 30, wherein at least one of R_a and R_b is substituted with one or more fluorine atoms.

Claim 32 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker having the general formula

$(A)_n(B)_m(C)_p$ wherein

(i) A is $-\text{Si}(\text{R}^1\text{R}^2)-\text{O}-$, B is $-\text{Si}(\text{R}^1\text{R}^3)-\text{O}-$ and C is $-\text{Si}(\text{R}^1\text{R}^4)-\text{O}-$, wherein R^1 is C_1 to C_6 alkyl; R^2 is C_1 to C_6 alkyl or phenyl; R^3 is R^1 , R^2 or C_1 to C_6 fluoroalkyl; R^4 is $-\text{R}^5\text{R}^6\text{C}(\text{O})\text{P}(\text{O})\text{R}^7\text{R}^8$ or $-\text{R}^5\text{R}^6\text{P}(\text{O})\text{R}^7\text{OC}(\text{O})\text{R}^8$, wherein R^5 is a spacing group; and R^6 , R^7 and R^8 are the same or different aryl groups and comprise phenyl, methylphenyl, dimethylphenyl, trimethylphenyl, methoxyphenyl, dimethoxyphenyl, trimethoxyphenyl, methylolphenyl, dimethylolphenyl, trimethylolphenyl or styryl radicals;

(ii) C carries photoactive groups; and

(iii) $n = 0-98$ mole %, $m = 0-98$ mole %, $n + m = 50-98$ mole % and $p = 0.5-50$ mole %;

wherein said photoactive groups, when exposed to light of wavelength above 305 nm, are adapted to generate radicals which are retained on the macromolecular photocrosslinker and react to form a crosslinked network structure.

Claim 33 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 32, wherein R^5 is an aliphatic spacing group comprising from one to ten carbon atoms.

Claim 34 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 33, wherein said spacing group is $(-\text{CH}_2)_n$, wherein n is from 1 to 10.

Claim 35 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 32, wherein R^1 is methyl; R^2 is methyl or phenyl; and R^3 is R^1 , R^2 or $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$.

Claim 36 (New): Macromolecular photocrosslinker according to claim 32, having functional acrylic groups in its terminal ends.

Claim 37 (New): A method of forming a macromolecular crosslinked network from a composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 29, comprising irradiating the composition with light exceeding a wavelength of 305 nm for a time sufficient to form a solid article.

Claim 38 (New): A method according to claim 37, wherein said composition further comprises a polymer provided with functional vinylic, acrylic or methacrylic groups.

Claim 39 (New): A method according to claim 38, wherein said polymer is a polysiloxane.

Claim 40 (New): A method according to claim 37, wherein an ophthalmic lens is produced.

Claim 41 (New): A method according to claim 40, wherein the ophthalmic lens is an intraocular lens produced in the capsular bag of the eye.

Claim 42 (New): A method of forming a macromolecular crosslinked network from a composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 32, comprising irradiating the composition with light exceeding a wavelength of 305 nm for a time sufficient to form a solid article.

Claim 43 (New): A method according to claim 42, wherein said composition further comprises a polymer provided with functional vinylic, acrylic or methacrylic groups.

Claim 44 (New): A method according to claim 43, wherein said polymer is a polysiloxane.

Claim 45 (New): A method according to claim 42, wherein an ophthalmic lens is produced.

Claim 46 (New): A method according to claim 45, wherein the ophthalmic lens is an intraocular lens produced in the capsular bag of the eye.

Claim 47 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 29 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 48 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 30 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 49 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 31 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 50 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 32 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 51 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 33 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 52 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 35 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 53 (New): An ophthalmically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 36 and having a refractive index greater than about 1.39 and a viscosity such that said composition can be injected through standard cannula having a needle of 15 Gauge or finer.

Claim 54 (New): A method for producing an intraocular lens, comprising injecting an ophthalmologically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 29 into the capsular bag of the eye, and irradiating the injected composition with light of a wavelength above 305 nm for a time sufficient to form a solid article.

Claim 55 (New): A method for producing an intraocular lens, comprising injecting an ophthalmologically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 32 into the capsular bag of the eye, and irradiating the injected composition with light of a wavelength above 305 nm for a time sufficient to form a solid article.

Claim 56 (New): A method for producing an intraocular lens, comprising injecting an ophthalmologically acceptable composition comprising a photocrosslinker according to claim 35 into the capsular bag of the eye, and irradiating the injected composition with light of a wavelength above 305 nm for a time sufficient to form a solid article.